

The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1908.

Campaign Contributions

The Times-Dispatch will receive, acknowledge and forward to the treasurer of the National Democratic Campaign Committee all sums sent it for this purpose.

THE OYSTER QUESTION.

In Monday's Times-Dispatch there was printed an extended reply from Chairman W. McDonald Lee, of the State Commission of Fisheries, on the oyster industry. Chairman Lee divides his statement into fifteen paragraphs, and some of the paragraphs raise a number of individual points—the whole article occupying nearly two columns. As The Times-Dispatch believes that the oyster industry is one of far-reaching importance to the welfare of the whole State, and as Chairman Lee has come forward to discuss this matter in detail, we will take up the points he has raised serially. This paper has explained from time to time that the oyster industry is divided into two branches—one is known as tonging or dredging and the other is planting. The tongers or dredgers take out oysters from the State and go to the productive bottoms and there take oysters from the so-called "natural rocks." These "natural rocks" are nothing but masses of oyster shells which are supposed to be covered with living oysters, and which at one time were very numerous and very prolific.

The planting industry consists in taking young seed oysters and placing them on carefully selected bottoms, where they are watched and guarded until they reach marketable size, when they are taken up by tonge or dredges and shelled, or, as the vernacular of Tidewater has it, "shucked," or sold in their shells. Under the Constitution of Virginia it is provided that—

"The natural oyster beds, rocks and shoals in the waters of this State shall not be leased, rented or sold, but shall be held in trust for the benefit of the people of this State, subject to such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe; but the General Assembly may from time to time define and determine such natural beds, rocks or shoals by surveys or otherwise."

The Times-Dispatch has never suggested or believed that the natural rocks ought to be leased to private citizens, but this paper has urged the Legislature to take out of the original survey all those bottoms which are demonstrably unproductive. This was the burden of the argument before the Legislature last February. This is what Maryland and Connecticut have done; this is what Virginia will ultimately have to do.

To this argument made by The Times-Dispatch and those who supported its course the invariable reply was given that the desire to break the Baylor survey was not really because there was any lack of sufficient planting ground, but rather because a few evil-disposed capitalists wished to rob the posterity who lived by his work on the public bottoms of his sole means of subsistence.

It was in vain to urge that without seed oysters neither planter nor tonger could live. Ignorance and political cowardice combined to defeat any progressive legislation, and to-day the result which was apparent from the first to any reasonable man has happened and an oyster famine has fallen on James River.

In later articles Chairman Lee's letter will be discussed paragraph by paragraph, and we welcome the opportunity to get the fullest measure of information for the public on an industry which involves the welfare of fully 100,000 citizens, and means the gain or loss of millions of dollars to the people of Virginia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL STUMP AGAIN.

The Times-Dispatch is somewhat at a loss to understand why the News Leader, a Democratic newspaper, engaged in supporting a Democratic candidate, should busy itself in discovering and urging reasons why the most popular and influential politician in the Republican party, who happens to be President of the United States, should take the stump in behalf of his party's interests and in opposition to the News Leader's declared preferences. Surely our neighbor could devote its valuable space to these more helpful, to its professed cause. Nor does its second long article in advocacy of the presidential stump appear to add much meat to the argument. The Times-Dispatch has already expressly denied the analogy between the President and the civil service employee; it has expressly conceded the partial analogy between the President and the Governor; and it has conceded latitude to Senators and representatives on the ground that they are frankly chosen as partisan representatives and so known and accepted. There is, too, this further difference between a Senator and a President, that a Senator's time belongs to the public service only during the sessions of Congress, while the President's obligation lasts without break for the term of his office. It is impossible to separate a Pres-

ident from his presidency. What Theodore Roosevelt does in the White House is done not by Theodore Roosevelt, but by the President of the United States. Is it a fact that the Chief Executive of this country is a mere partisan skirmisher and sharpshooter? Is it not a fact that, when he enters the White House, he submerges his party character in the imposing dignity of rulership over 85,000,000 free and independent people? And is it not a fact that his time, his energy, his thought and his powers become the property of the whole people, to be employed in the interests of the whole people? But quite apart from this question of partisanship is the question of official dignity. There is much that a private citizen may do which the President of the United States may not do. A private citizen may appear intoxicated upon the streets; he may publish humorous burlesques on religion or the sanctity of marriage; he may stand on his head in a donkey cart on Pennsylvania Avenue and crack his heels together till the cows come home. But these are things that may not be done with seeming by the President. Sacrifice of personal freedom always accompanies public honor; the greater the honor, the greater the sacrifice. The spectacle of the country's President on the stump, taking part in the rough and heated give-and-take of a hard-fought campaign, would be exceedingly offensive to very large numbers of people, and properly so. The feelings of these, the high respect in which they hold the office, deserve and should command respect.

It may be that the News Leader believes that the sight of the President engaged in making a whirlwind rear-platform tour of the country would do more than anything else to turn Republican votes to Mr. Bryan.

From this point of view its somewhat unexpected contentions may be, over all, manifestations of the subtlest party strategy.

THE FIGHT ON CANNON.

A well-informed correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Chicago, emphasizes the growing hostility to Joseph G. Cannon throughout the Middle West. "Cannonism," he finds, has reared itself into a very live issue, and the Speaker's re-election is being bitterly opposed. His narrow-minded and pig-headed bigotry as Czar of the House of Representatives has excited no little resentment among the fair-minded and intelligent men of his own party; and Mr. Bryan's pointed query as to the sources of the Cannon fortune, a query as yet unanswered, has given new point to the program of elimination.

The ministers and churchmen of Illinois are after Cannon's scalp, and they have a large local reputation for succeeding in such propaganda of this sort as they address themselves to. At the annual Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church the chief speaker on the opening day, Rev. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of Anti-Saloon League, characterized Cannon as "the greatest barrier to moral advancement in the country," and added: "If we have to make an entirely new Congress to get rid of this man, we will." His remarks were cordially applauded. Public sentiment on this point seems more or less widespread.

A number of nominees for Congress in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri have found it necessary to promise their constituents that, if elected, they will not vote for Cannon for Speaker of the next Congress. The national party seems to understand the seriousness of its distinguished son's predicament. Numerous and prominent are the stump orators who have been sent to sing the praises of Cannon to his Illinois countrymen. Among these was the Republican candidate James B. Sherman, who, however, failed to make a very favorable impression in Chicago. Mr. Sherman astonished his hearers by referring breezily to Mr. Taft as "Little Willie," for which pleasantry the Chicago Record-Herald, one of the most conspicuous Taft papers in the West, was moved to give him a stiff editorial rebuke. However, Mr. Sherman doubtless did his best.

The Democratic platform adopted at Denver contains this:

The House of Representatives . . . has come under the absolute domination of the Speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation. . . . Legislative government becomes . . . failure when one member, in the person of the Speaker, is more powerful than the entire body. We demand, etc.

It appears that this Democratic demand is finding a good deal of general favor, independent of party lines.

Fear is expressed in California that a million acres of land have recently been stolen. Probably some day it will occur to an enterprising Californian to get his hat and go look.

Though enjoying no especial reputation as a pedestrian, young Mr. Hitchcock will doubtless know what to do when they hand him his walking-papers.

Not even the allurements of a post-office will tempt the first families of Virginia to associate on equal terms with the campaign products of the Pittsburgh stove-mills.

Thirty thousand two hundred and forty-seven fans, at 50 cents a head, might have swelled the campaign fund by \$15,123.50. However, this is purely academic.

If Bulgarina were the attention of the telegraph editor she had better reserve her little old one-horse war until the New York Giants have shot their wad.

Month after next at this time a large proportion of our readers will not be preparing to do their Christmas shopping early.

The long immunity must not be taken to mean, however, that Mr. Loeb has been living altogether blameless.

However, these heart-breaking finches rarely break any hearts.

Rhymes for To-Day.

"THE GREAT COMRADE."
 H E NEVER had a motor-car, he never owned a yacht, he never bought a villa in the Riviera (and high-priced) spot. He never trained with Standard Oil and fattened up a lot. He never had a magnate friend to treat him to a train. He never milked a corporate to velvet his campaign. He stumps upon his uppers, and his uppers they are plain. His budget only calls for meals at 18 cents a day. He wears a suit of clothes until they turn quite slick and gray.

He thinks he has a message which it wouldn't do to shroud, He'd give his bottom dollar to impart it to the crowd. And they—they pay to hear him (which would make B. Taft feel proud). "Not honest, ye who hear me, whether I'm a Yankee, Turk or Rebel— Or if ye look it on your way, or if ye drive in kebs."

O, ain't there lots of much worse men alive than Eugene Debs? H. S. H.

ABERLY JOKING.

"Are you a benedict?" "No, I'd like to join a lodge, but my wife objects."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Teacher: "Tommy, what is the plural of penny?" Tommy: "Why, porpoises, ma'am!"—Yorker's Statesman.

Always Ahead.
 "I'm afraid we have a disappointment in store for us," declared the explorer. "At all events, we'll reach the pole in an hour."

"And something tells me that we'll find a man there selling post-cards."—Pittsburg Post.

Started an Argument.
 "That reason had he for trying to outwit me?" "No, he was just trying to get some friends wanted him to go home."—Houston Chronicle.

Harmless Matter.
 "He puts too much poetry in his letter." "There was no poem when I would have looked as much at that," admitted the girl's father. "That nowadays filling up a letter with poetry ain't such a bad idea."—Kansas City Journal.

Same Thing.
 "She said the fortune-teller told you that you would never marry." He: "Yes—that is, indirectly." She: "What did she say?" He: "She said I was born to command."—Boston Transcript.

FROM THE PARAGRAPHER'S WINDOW.

At least Mr. Bryan cannot accuse Mr. Roosevelt of being a dilatory correspondent. An ex-President who answers all letters promptly.—Omaha Bee.

It is the lot of Joseph Benson Foraker that he should be to the dogs the cup of humiliation. "Chancellor Day has filed a brief in his defense."—St. Louis Republic.

Minister Wu Ting-fang professes to be ignorant as to the cause of his abrupt recall. Can it be that Mr. Wu has written some letters to J. D. Archbold?—Kansas City Star.

In African jungle circles the latest campaign developments are being watched with interest. An ex-President who is not shooting straight is among the pleasant possibilities.—New York Post.

It would hardly be correct to classify Mr. Foraker's reputed relations with Standard Oil as "poor relations."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Bryan wants the President to keep his hands off, but the President has not got that kind of hands.—Chicago News.

In the present state of the public mind it probably never occurred to Treasurer Shelton that the corporation he is not collecting enough.—Ohio State Journal.

Taft till 1917, then Roosevelt to 1915, and then back to Taft. The only way to carry on the burden to 1923 when Charlie Taft can come into his own.—New York Post.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

An ordinary piano contains a mile of wire strung.

Eighty per cent. of Ireland's emigrants come to this country.

A champagne bottle's toilet employs the hands of forty-five workmen.

The first submarine boat was tried in Plymouth harbor, England, in 1774.

The sweet potato and the Jerusalem artichoke are supposed to be indigenous to America.

New York theatres are starting with larger average audiences this opening season than they had in the past twenty years.

The government of Chile collects only about \$1,935,000 United States gold on alcoholic drinks sold in the country.

The gold production of the United States, in round figures, is 500,000 ounces a year, and of silver 60,000,000 ounces.

Eau de cologne, invented by Johann Maria Farina, over 200 years ago, is composed of oils of neroli, citron, bergamot, orange and rosemary.

Two large shipments of nitrate have been made in Argentina and Brazil to be used as fertilizer to test the value as compared with cast.

Consul-General Frank D. Hill, of Barcelona, writes that more than fifty organizations have been formed in Spain for the study of Esperanto.

An Englishman has invented a bicycle for the blind. In reality, it is a multi-wheeled contrivance, and is a seeing person, who does the steering.

According to the delegates to the National Opticians' Convention, in Philadelphia, women's eyes are weaker than men's and more of the fair sex wear glasses.

M. Clemenceau, the French premier, is a martyr to indigestion and has been a regular visitor to the doctor for the past twenty years. It is easier to direct a government than a stomach.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the British member of Parliament in this country, in England and Scotland she has made a reputation for eloquence and is here in the midst of the suffrage propaganda.

Mme. Popkova is a Russian woman who has invented an airship and has called it the Annihilated Dragon, which gives one an idea of its shape. There is a system of hoops that serves to steer it, and the ship is said to adapt itself to every sort of wind or wave.

Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks attended the christening of his grandson, Charles Warren Fairbanks, III, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fairbanks, of Pittsburgh. This was the first time the Vice-President has seen his grandson, and he expressed much pleasure at the opportunity. The water used in the ceremony was brought from the River Jordan.

Toistol, the Fearless.
 Though Gorky has been imprisoned and is now an exile, though Andreyev has been obliged to fly, though Korolenko almost a score of years ago had already been forced to leave his country, Russia dare not lay a hand upon the head of this man who lashes her as a government was seldom lashed before.

The other day in an interview Count Witte said of Toistol: "Of course Toistol is the greatest artist in the world, but his philosophy is absolutely childish." As the quality of Toistol's philosophy, by means open or underground, continues and will continue to reach greater and greater numbers of people—and become their manifest against the things that are—New York Globe.

The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenay

The Duke of Alcudia.

THE Duke of Alcudia is Don Alvaro de la Torre, and is indebted for his dual title to his maternal grandfather, the first duke of that ilk, who is famous, or infamous, in history, according to the way in which people wish to regard him. He is the son of a familiar title of Prince of the Peace. Manuel Godoy, it may be remembered, played a very important role in Spain at the close of the eighteenth century as the favorite of Queen Louise of Spain, and through her obtained a complete mastery over the weak-minded husband, Charles IV., who raised him from the ranks of the bodyguard to the dignity of prime minister. He received from the King the title of Prince of the Peace and a large landed estate in the kingdom of Valencia, a town in Valencia, which dukedom carried with it the right of investiture with the dukedom of a year, although it was generally understood that he had a wife living in the person of Dona Josefa Tudó, he married Dona Maria Teresa de Borbon, a daughter of the King's brother Luis by a morganatic marriage. For the next few years he remained at the head of affairs in Spain, and as an admiral, generalissimo and premier, overwhelmed with honors and estates, he was the most powerful man in the Kingdom and Queen, and constantly surrounded by the most illustrious foreign powers. Finally, when he was discovered to be preparing for his flight to the King and Queen to Mexico, he was seized and thrown into the mob, was almost killed, but was rescued by the French and allowed to leave the country. He fled to France, where he divided his time between Rome and Paris, receiving a small pension from the Emperor Napoleon. He was the Duke of Montpensier, he recovered, in 1847, his dukedom of Alcudia and many of his estates. He died in 1851, and was buried in the royal chapel of the honors, according to Spanish law, by the eldest son of his eldest daughter, the Duke of Montpensier, who was married to Don Camillo of Savoy, and who was the Duke of Alcudia in her own right. The Duke of Alcudia, the grandson of Manuel Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, is an old man over eighty years of age, and has by his marriage with the Dowager Duchess of Medina Sidonia, a son, who bears his father's title of Duke of Sueca. He, too, is married, and has several children, added to which there are several nephews and nieces, offspring of his younger brother, so that there is no prospect of the dukedom becoming extinct. Of course, the duke might likewise have laid claim to his grandfather's title of Prince of the Peace, but he has not done so. He is the Duke of Alcudia, a son of the Duke of Sueca. He, too, is married, and has several children, added to which there are several nephews and nieces, offspring of his younger brother, so that there is no prospect of the dukedom becoming extinct. Of course, the duke might likewise have laid claim to his grandfather's title of Prince of the Peace, but he has not done so. He is the Duke of Alcudia, a son of the Duke of Sueca. He, too, is married, and has several children, added to which there are several nephews and nieces, offspring of his younger brother, so that there is no prospect of the dukedom becoming extinct. Of course, the duke might likewise have laid claim to his grandfather's title of Prince of the Peace, but he has not done so. He is the Duke of Alcudia, a son of the Duke of Sueca. 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